

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee
of the Borough of Cowbridge.



Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report
on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough of Cowbridge
for the year ending December 1925.

I will deal with the Report under the following
Headings:-

1. The Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.
2. General Provision of Health Services in the Area.
3. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.
4. Housing.
5. Inspection and Supervision of Food.
6. Prevalence of, and Control of Infectious Diseases.
7. Maternity and Child Welfare.

Before I deal with the above headings it is necessary
in this report, which is looked upon as a Survey Report, to write
briefly upon (a) The situation of the Borough of Cowbridge.

- (b) The measure of progress made in the Area during
the preceding five years, and in the improvement
of the Public Health.
- (c) The extent and character of changes made during
that period in the Public Health Services of the
Area.

BOROUGH OF COWBRIDGE.

Situated some six miles from the sea and in the low
lying valley of the Thaw, the Borough of Cowbridge consists, in
the main, of one broad Street with uniformly broad pavements on
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lying valley of the Thames, the Borough of Cowbridge consists, in
the main, of one broad Street with uniformly broad pavements on
either side, which stretched in E.S.E. and W.N.W. direction.

Running into this Main Street on its South side are five short Streets, three of which serve to connect it with the lane known as "The Limes", which extends from the Llanblethian Road to the Bridge, a distance of approximately 500 yards, while the other two, namely "Church Street" and "The Butts", lead from the Main Street at the "Duke of Wellington Hotel" and the Market, respectively to a road which has the Grammar School playfields on the one side and the Market Sheds and Gardens on the other. The term Street cannot properly be applied to the narrow passage ways which provide the inhabitants of the houses in "Verity's Court", Griffiths Court" and "Eagle Lane", with an outlet to the Main Street. These houses together with those in "Town Hall Square" be close behind the Main Street on its North side.

[Some seventy yards to the West of the Ferro-concrete Bridge which spans the Thaw, and bears the names of those responsible for its construction ~~and~~ together with the history of the old Bridge which it replaced, and to the North side of the Main Street is situate the Town Hall, which not even the most ardent admirer of the ancient Borough would describe as an artistic building. Until recently it provided the only accommodation available for public meetings of either a political or a social nature, but within the past few months the majority of social functions have been held in the "Pavilion Dahoe Hall", which is better equipped, and from every point of view more suitable for social gatherings. On the ground floor of the Town Hall Buildings are the Council Chamber, the Caretakers quarters and the Fire Station. Fortunately the services of the Fire Brigade have not frequently been required since its establishment.

The Institute, which is under the control of a Committee elected annually by the Members, consists of a Reading Room, where a good variety of periodicals and books

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The Institute, which is under the control of a
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of reference are provided, and a Recreation Room containing two Billiard Tables. Other buildings of note are the Church, which is at present under repair, and the Grammar School, to which I will again refer when dealing with Educational facilities in the Borough.

Despite the continuous heavy traffic passing over it, the main Street has been maintained in a consistently good state of repair, at the same time the subsidiary Streets mentioned above have received as much attention as their relative importance justified.

Some thirty or more years ago Cowbridge was the principal Market and the most prosperous commercial centre in the Vale of Glamorgan, but to-day the bulk of the trade which formerly came to Cowbridge is attracted to Bridgend, Llantwit and other new Markets which are more conveniently situated for the important industrial areas and at the same time possess better railway facilities. Despite the handicap of its position Cowbridge could undoubtedly have retained more of the trade of the Vale than it enjoys at present, if the successive Corporations of that time had, with the co-operation of the trades people, shown the enterprise of the people of Usk, who have within recent years successfully coped with the difficulties similar to those which confronted the Cowbridge Authorities when markets sprang up in other towns and threatened the prosperity of the Borough. Periodical efforts to restore the Cowbridge Markets to its former position, while eminently praiseworthy, have unfortunately met with only partial and in some cases short lived success.

Although the percentage of Cowbridge people who are directly engaged in farming is quite small, the majority, including the professional men, the business men, and the artisans, indirectly rely on this industry for their livelihood. There are no factories in the Borough, the inhabitants of which may be said to follow healthy open air occupations.

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As has been indicated above the possibility of Cowbridge regaining its position in the commerce of the Vale of Glamorgan appears to be extremely remote. It is now too late to rectify the mistakes of the past. In the writers opinion the future of Cowbridge lies in its proximity to Cardiff, and the Rhondda Valley, where houses of a larger type are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain. Cowbridge enjoys an equable climate, and with the improvement in water, sewerage and lighting systems, should prove an ideal and convenient place of residence for those of the Cardiff and Rhondda inhabitants who are anxious to live away from their work, and can afford the cost of transport.

There are also excellent educational facilities to recommend it as a residential centre. In addition to the Primary School, which is situated in the Llanblethian Road, there are the Grammar School for Boys in Church Street, and the High School ~~Street~~ for Girls, which is conveniently near the Railway Station.

Of an old foundation and formerly under the management of "Jesus College", Oxford, The Grammar School has now passed under the control of a Board, the Members of which are nominated in part, by the County Council, and in part by "Jesus College." Boys are prepared for preliminary examinations for all professions and for entrance to the various Universities. Successes obtained at recent examinations show that the standard of education in the School is at least as high as that afforded in similar Schools in Wales. There is accommodation for approximately fifty boarders. Apart from a new building in the "Poplars Field", the proposed scheme for extensive additions to the School has not yet materialised.

The High School for Girls is a modern well constructed building under the control of a Board of Managers nominated by the County Council. For what may be rightly termed nominal fees, the Girls are given a sound comprehensive education. Many of them proceed to the London and Welsh Universities, with

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a view to entering the teaching profession, while others have within the last few years become Dispensers and teachers of Cooking and Gymnastics. Accommodation is provided for thirty Boarders.

As recreation admittedly plays an important part in promoting the health of the population, mention must be made of the Cowbridge Athletic Grounds, which, from the point of view of area, drainage, and the quality of the field, compares favourably with any, and surpasses most, of the grounds in other much larger towns in Wales.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1. General Statistics.

Area in acres	84
Population	1167
Number of uninhabited Houses	280
Number occupied by one family	269
Number occupied by more than one family.	8
Rateable Value	£4192
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£17. 9. 4.

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics of the year.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Births Rate.</u>
Births. Legitimate	26	11	15	} 30.34
Illegitimate	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Deaths.	10	3	7	11.6

Number of women dying in, and in consequence of Child Birth.	} From Sepsis - Nil From other causes - Nil

Deaths of infants under one year. Rate per thousand Births.

Legitimate	Nil	} Nil
Illegitimate	Nil	

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
" " Diphtheria (under 2 years of age)	Nil

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1. General Statistics.

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Number of inhabited Houses	280
Number occupied by one family	280
Number occupied by more than one family.	8
Rateable Value	£1198
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£11.9.4.

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics of the year.

	Total	Male	Female	Births Rate.
Births. Legitimate	28	11	15	20.24
Births. Illegitimate	111	111		
Deaths.	10	8	7	11.8

Number of women dying in, and in consequence of Child Birth. }
 from other causes }
 - 111
 - 111

Deaths of Infants under one year.

Legitimate	111
Illegitimate	111
	111

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 111
 Whooping Cough (all ages) 111
 Diphtheria (under 2 years of age) 111

5. Notifiable diseases during the year.

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>No. of cases notified.</u>	<u>Cases admitted to Hospital.</u>	<u>Total Deaths.</u>
Small Pox	Nil	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	Nil	Nil	Nil
Diphtheria	Nil	Nil	Nil
Enteric Fever	Nil	Nil	Nil
Parotid Fever	1	1	Nil
Pneumonia	2	Nil	2

Tuberculosis

	<u>New Cases.</u>		<u>Deaths.</u>					
<u>Age periods.</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non Pulmonary.</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0								
1								
5								
10								
15								
25		1				1		
35								
45								
55								
65 and upwards								
Totals		1				1		

Ophthalmic Neonatorium.

There were no cases of this disease notified during the year.

Referring to the above Statistics it will be observed that there were 26 births during the year, of which 11 were males and 15 females.

The number of deaths from all causes was 10.

The age at which death took place ranging from 2 years 2 months to 92 years.

It is interesting to note that with the exception of three deaths, all other deaths occurred with people over 50 years of age, namely:- 54, 60, 62, 68, 70, 75, and 92.

The causes of death in most of the cases were Cancer, Pneumonia, Cerebral Hemorrhage and Heart Disease.

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Disease.		No. of cases notified.		Cases admitted to Hospital.		Total Deaths.	
Small Pox	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Diphtheria	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hunter's Fever	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Tuberculosis

Deaths.

New Cases.

Age periods.		Pulmonary.		Non Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non Pulmonary.	
		T	M	T	M	T	M	T	M
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95									
96									
97									
98									
99									
100									
Totals		1		1					

Colic and Nephritis.

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year.

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15 females.

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The causes of death in most of the cases were Cancer,

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GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS.

1. Tuberculosis.

Sufferers from this disease can, on the recommendation of their Medical attendant, be admitted into any or other of the Sanatoriums under the control of the Welsh National Memorial Association, where the most modern methods are available and the most favourable conditions exist for the successful treatment of Tuberculosis. It is to be regretted that many patients fail to realise that treatment in their own homes cannot possibly prove as efficacious as when methodically carried out by trained nurses in a Sanatorium, and show an unreasonable reluctance to enter one of these institutions until they are almost completely in the grip of the disease. The necessity for obtaining treatment at a Sanatorium for Tuberculosis in its early stages cannot be too strongly emphasised.

2. MATERNITY.

There is no Maternity Home in the Borough, but when necessary, arrangements are made for expectant Mothers to be admitted into the Cardiff Hospital.

3. CHILDREN.

In the case of children patients, also we have to rely on Cardiff Hospital.

4. FEVER.

There is a fever hospital at Bridgend to the upkeep of which the Borough makes an annual grant.

5. SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

Also at Bridgend. The Local Authorities contribute to the cost of its maintenance.

There is no Institutional Provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children, in the Borough.

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2. Maternity.

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3. Children.

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4. Fever.

There is a Fever Hospital at Bridgend to the west of which the Borough makes an annual grant.

5. Small Pox Hospital.

Also at Bridgend. The Local Authorities contribute to the cost of its maintenance.

There is no Institutional Provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate children, and homeless children in the Borough.

6. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For infectious cases we have a claim on the Ambulance attached to the Fever Hospital at Bridgend.

Owing to the smallness of its population the Borough could not support, and in fact does not require an ambulance for the sole use of its inhabitants, but might with advantage run one jointly with the Rural District Council. Under the present conditions we are compelled to hire either a private car or the St. John's Ambulance from Cardiff, when there are any infectious or accident cases to be conveyed to the Hospital. Arrangements could undoubtedly be made with me at the local Garages to house and maintain the Ambulance in good order, and at the same time provide a driver when required. A similar arrangement obtains in some of the smaller towns and Rural Areas in England.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

A [In every Report for the past fifteen years the Medical Officers for Health has drawn the attention of the Local Authorities to the necessity for a pipe borne Water Supply to replace the existing Wells, cisterns, and other antiquated and inconvenient methods of procuring water for domestic purposes. After many years of patient waiting, frequent disappointments, consequent in repeated failures to formulate a scheme at once feasible and economical, and after experiencing much dissatisfaction at having to pay for a convenience which they were asked to visualise but not actually enjoy, the inhabitants of the Borough can with confidence look forward to having their hopes, and the promises of others, fulfilled during the coming year. Now that the mains have been laid and connected up with a few houses, certain minor works only remain to be completed to make a pipe borne water supply in Cowbridge an actuality.]

Apart from the underground cisterns and galvanised iron tanks ^{and} which to be found in a few of the larger premises, for the storage of rain water, Wells either public or private at

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tanks which ^{are} to be found in a few of the larger premises, for

the storage of rain water, Wells either public or private at

present form the only source of water supply for the inhabitants of the Borough. There are three public pumps, one for the East End of the Town, opposite the entrance to the Railway Yard, A second near the Town Hall, and a third near the Police Station, to provide the requirements of the West End. Of these, the pump near the Town Hall, in the center of the Town, which is fed from the "Silver Well" has proved the most satisfactory with regard to the quality and quantity of water obtained. Samples of water from the Public pumps are submitted periodically to the County Public Health Laboratories for examination. In one of his most recent Reports the Bacteriologist furnishes the following analysis of a sample taken from the "Silver Well" Pump;

Copy of Report of Analysis attached.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

BE If we use the terms in their literal sense and apply them all that they are intended to connote, we cannot properly say that there is any system of drainage and sewerage in Cowbridge at present. The disposal of excrement and urine is left to the individual house occupiers who are, with few exceptions, quite satisfied with the primitive method of emptying the contents of the lavatories into cesspools generally situated at the back of the houses, and frequently in dangerous proximity to private Wells. In my last Report I drew your attention to the condition of these cesspools which in many cases are not cleaned as frequently as is desirable, and advised that the Council should in the interest of public health undertake the general conservance work in the Borough, the cost of which could be defrayed by a small increase in the rates. As my advice in the matter has

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not been acted upon, I desire again to bring to your notice the desirability or I might as well say necessity for the Council to make itself responsible for cleaning these cesspools, many of which in their present condition are a menace to the health of the inhabitants. With the completion of the pipe borne water supply, there is no reason whatsoever why the Council should further postpone the provision of a modern system of sewerage and drainage for the Borough. There are no Public Closets in the Borough and only two Urinals both of an old pattern, and lacking a proper arrangement for flushing. Earth closets are provided at the three Schools in the Borough. The School Authorities are responsible for the conservancy work in connection with them.

SCAVENGING.

House refuse is collected twice in a week and dumped in a disused quarry some distance from the town. This arrangement works satisfactorily and meets with the requirements of the Borough.

LIGHTING.

The Streets are lit with Gas lamps which are however too far apart to serve in a satisfactory manner the purpose for which they are intended. Street lighting is apparently one of the items of expenditure in respect of which the Council desires to exercise the strictest economy. Not only are the lamps put out too early but they are not lit at all on nights which but for the clouds, would be illumined by their substitute the moon.

LODGING HOUSE.

The only lodging House in the Borough is situated in Eagle Lane, and owned by Mrs. King. I have invariably found it clean and well conducted.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

Now that a pipe borne water supply is almost a "fact accomplished" the necessity for a properly constructed abattoir must take its

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House refuse is collected twice in a week and dumped in a disused quarry some distance from the town. This arrangement works satisfactorily and meets with the requirements of the Borough.

LIGHTING.

The Streets are lit with Gas lamps which are however too far apart to serve in a satisfactory manner the purpose for which they are intended. Street lighting is apparently one of the items of expenditure in respect of which the Council desires to exercise the strictest economy. Not only are the lamps but the too early but they are not lit at all on nights when but for the clouds, would be illumined by their substitute the moon.

LOUING HOUSE.

The only Louing House in the Borough is situated in - Lane, and owned by Mrs. Kline. I have invariably found it clean and well conducted.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

Now that a pipe house water supply is almost a "fact accomplished" the necessity for a properly constructed abattoir must also be

place as a hardy annual in the Medical Officer of Health's ~~24th~~ Report. Those who use the Slaughter house at the back of the Blue Bell Inn make praiseworthy efforts to keep it as clean as the condition of the building and its position will permit, but it cannot be considered hygienic or satisfactory in any other respect. A Public Abattoir is an urgent necessity which can be provided at small expense to the Borough.

New Cemetery.

During the latter part of the year work was commenced on the new Cemetery situated in "The Limes".

HEALTH VISITOR.

The District Nurse who is employed by the Cowbridge District Nursing Association, acts as Health Visitor to the Borough. During the year she paid 205 visits to infants under five years of age.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Total | 3 |
| (b) With State assistance under the Housing Act 1919, 1923 and 1924. | N11 |
| 1. By the Local Authority | N11 |
| 2. By other Bodies or persons | 3 |

1. Unfit Dwelling houses.

- Inspection. (1) Total number of houses inspected for Housing defects under the Housing Regulations 1910 8
- (2) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. N11.
- (3) Number of houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding Sub-Heading) found to be in all respects reasonably fit for Human Habitation N11

2. Remedy of defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of ~~sanitary~~ informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers. 8.

place as a yearly annual in the Medical Officer of Health's Report. Those who use the slaughter house as the back of the Blue Bell Inn make painstaking efforts to keep it as clean as the condition of the building and the position will permit, but it cannot be considered hygienic or satisfactory in any other respect. A Public Abattoir is an urgent necessity which can be provided at small expense to the Borough.

New Cemetery.

During the latter part of the year work was commenced on the new cemetery situated in "The Limes".

HEALTH VISITOR.

The District Nurse who is employed by the Corporation District Nursing Association, acts as Health Visitor to the Borough. During the year she paid 203 visits to inmates under five years of age.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year.

(a) Total 8

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Act 1919, 1923 and 1924.
1. By the Local Authority 111

2. By other Bodies or persons 8

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection. (1) Total number of houses inspected for Housing defects under the Housing Regulations 1910 8

(2) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state of disrepair or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. Nil.

(3) Number of houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding Sub-Heading) found to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 111

2. Removal of defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses repaired in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers. 8.

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing Town Planning, etc. Act 1919.

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs. Nil.
2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.
 - (a) by owners Nil
 - (b) by Local Authority in default of owners. Nil.
3. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing order became operative in pursuance of declaration of owners of intention to close Nil.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

1. Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. Nil
2. Number of Dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.
 - (a) by owners. Nil
 - (b) by Local Authority in default of owners. Nil

C. Proceedings under section 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act 1909.

1. Number of representatives made with a view to making of closing orders. Nil
2. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made. Nil.
3. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit. Nil.
5. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders. Nil.
4. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made. Nil.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

During the year in question inspection and supervision of Food and Meat has been carried out by the Sanitary Officer, and in one case it was found necessary to stop one Milk Vendor from selling Milk on account of keeping his milk in an unsanitary condition.

5. Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing
Town Planning, etc. Act 1919.

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which
Notices were served requiring repairs.

Nil.

2. Number of dwelling houses which were repaired
the order of the Local Authority.

Nil

(a) by owners.

Nil.

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners.

Nil.

3. Proceedings under Public Health Act.

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which
Notices were served requiring repairs to be
repaired.

Nil

2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects
were remedied after service of formal notices.

Nil

Nil

(a) by owners.

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners.

C. Proceedings under section 17 and 18 of the Housing,
Town Planning, etc. Act 1909.

1. Number of representations with a view
to making of closing orders.

Nil

2. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which
Closing Orders were made.

Nil.

3. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which
closing orders were determined, the dwelling houses
having been repaired etc.

Nil.

4. Number of dwelling houses demolished in
pursuance of demolition orders.

Nil.

5. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which
demolition orders were made.

Nil.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

During the year in question inspection and supervision of
Food and Meat has been carried out by the Sanitary Officer, and
in one case it was found necessary to stop one Milk Vendor from
selling Milk on account of keeping the milk in an unsanitary
condition.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There are two Midwives practising in the Borough. Their bags have been inspected at different intervals and have always been found to be in clean condition and well equipped. Up to the present the Borough does not cater a Child Welfare Centre.

Requirements.

A drainage and sewerage system, and a Public Slaughter House.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D.J.EVANS.

M.O.H.

Chemical analysis of the sample indicates some dilution with surface water, but the chemical and microbiological results show no evidence of sewage or animal contamination.

Waterfall.

Geological Survey.

No. of Sample. 2824. Date received 28.7.55.

Location. "Waterfall".

No. of organisms developing at 22°C. = 120 per cubic centimetre.

Typical Bacteria Cell organisms present - 10⁶ or over + U.C.

Remarks. Bacteriological examination shows evidence of contamination.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There are two Midwives practicing in the Borough. Their
cases have been inspected at different intervals and have always
been found to be in clean condition and well equipped.
Up to the present the Borough does not cater a Child Welfare
Centre.

Refrigerators.

A drainage and sewerage system, and a Public Slaughter
House.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. EVANS.

M.O.H.

COPY.

Report on Chemical Analyses of Sample of Water collected Sept. 23rd 1925, by J.G.H. Bird. Labelled "Silver Well". Cowbridge.
Heavy rain for two days.

Date of Analysis	Sept. 24th 1925.
Appearance in two food tube.	Pale green
Reaction	Fairly clear.
	Alkaline
Total Hardness	Parts per 1000
A. Temporary	19.8°
b. Permanent	-
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.16
Chlorine.	1.8
O absorbed from Permanganate in hrs at T.	-
Saline (or Free Amonia)	0.0006
Organic (or Albuminoid) Ammonia	0.0024
Poisonous Metals.	Nil
Nitrates.	"
Phosphates	-
Sulphates	-
Microscopic Examination of sediment	Traces only Animated forms rare.

Remarks. Chemical analysis of the sample indicates some dilution with surface water, but the chemical and microscopical results shows no evidence of sewage or animal contamination.

Silver Well.

District Cowbridge Borough

No. of Sample. 6594. Date received 23.7.25.

Labelled. "Silver Well".

No. of organisms developing at 37°C. = 132 per cubic centimetre.

Typical Bacillus Coli organisms present $\frac{1}{10}$ CC and $\frac{1}{100}$ C.C.

Remarks. Bacteriological examination shows evidence of contamination.

Report on Chemical Analysis of Sample of Water collected Sept. 23rd 1935, by J.G.H. Bird. Labelled "Silver Well". Cowbridge. Heavy rain for two days.

Sept. 24th 1935.

Date of Analysis

Appearance in two food tubes. Pale green. Fairly clear. Alkaline

Total Bacteria (Perls per 1000) 18.30
A. Temporary 1000
D. Permanent 0.16
Nitrogen as Nitrate 1.8
Chlorine

0 absorbed from Fermentable in 1 hr at 37° C.

Saline (or Free Ammonia) 0.0006
Organic (or Aluminoid) Ammonia 0.0024

Potassium Metala. Nil

Nitrate. "

Phosphate. -

Sulphate. -

Microscopic Examination of sediment. Traces only. Animated forms. None.

Remarks. Chemical analysis of the sample indicates some dilution with surface water, but the chemical and microbiological results show no evidence of sewage or animal contamination.

Silver Well.

District Cowbridge Borough

No. of Sample. 5594. Date received 22.7.35.

Labelled. "Silver Well".

No. of organisms developing at 37° C. = 138 per cubic centimetre. Typical Bacillus coli organisms present $\frac{1}{10}$ to 100 and 1000.

Remarks. Bacteriological examination shows evidence of contamination.